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2. Korea - North China - Japan

As of 20 December the strength of Communist forces in Korea and Manchuria was estimated at 1,385,000, of which 395,000 are believed to be in Korea:

Chinese Communist troops in Korea	285,000
North Korean troops in Korea	100,000
Guerillas throughout South Korea	10,000
Chinese Communist Field Forces in Manchuria	440,000
Chinese Communist garrison troops in Manchuria	505,000
North Korean troops training or staging in Manchuria	45,000

The increase in the estimated strength of Chinese Communist Field Forces over that reported last week (275,000 in Korea and 350,000 in Manchuria) results from a reassessment based on recent reports of recruitment and reorganization of basic tactical units, possibly along Soviet lines. No significant additional units have been identified in the Korea-Manchuria area. Overall estimated strength of Chinese Communist Field Forces has been correspondingly raised from 1,790,000 to 2,084,000.

Recent North Korean messages indicate that a combined Chinese Communist-North Korean headquarters has been established at Kujang-dong and that its commander may be Chinese. Its role is not yet clear. On 14 December, an unknown North Korean stated that he would "remain with the Chief of the General Staff at Chinese Headquarters at Kujang", and other messages have been

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addressed to "Allied Headquarters" and to the "Allied Staff Department".

North Korean units have increased their activity against UN forces, while Chinese Communist forces appear to be regrouping for renewed offensive action.

Continuation of increased enemy air operations is indicated by North Korean messages concerning (a) Soviet planes destined for the North Korean Air Force being ferried into Manchuria by Soviet pilots, (b) continued training of North Korean Air Force personnel and (c) the forward movement of North Korean air units to occupy recovered air facilities. The number of aircraft available to the North Koreans is not known, but at least 28 LA-9's, 33 IL-10's and 15 YAKs (possibly YAK 9's) have been mentioned.

North Korean messages, particularly those of the Air Force, continue to reveal the directing role of Soviet advisers, who exchange messages over North Korean facilities and whose "decisions" are frequently referred to.

Several recent North Korean messages presage an active internal security campaign. On 14 December a "considerable number" of Internal Affairs Ministry personnel had left Kanggye for Pyongyang, and on 16 December an Air Force message requested approval for the execution of two "defendants" who had "deserted the People's Army and joined the reactionary public safety unit."

Recent information tends to corroborate earlier reports that 4,000 to 4,500 Soviet army troops entered China as a group in late November and proceeded south through Tientsin. It had previously been estimated that 5000 Soviet military personnel were in China and Manchuria (exclusive of the Port Arthur-Dairen

area), largely in an advisory role. The mission of the new group is not yet known, but it is now believed that Soviet military personnel in China total 10,000.

There has been no change in propaganda calling for the expulsion of UN forces from Korea.

Reports from all sources continue to indicate Chinese Communist efforts to evacuate industries and stocks from major Chinese and Manchurian cities and to prepare the capital for air raids. Several Chinese Communist messages of mid-November mention anti-aircraft practice in Peiping.

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